

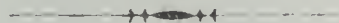
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS  
OF THE  
OHIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,  
TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF OHIO,  
FOR THE YEAR 1857.



COLUMBUS:  
RICHARD NEVINS STATE PRINTER,  
STATESMAN STEAM PRESS.  
1858.



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## TRUSTEES.

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R. R. SLOAN, . . . . . KNOX COUNTY.

JOHN W. ANDREWS, . . . . . FRANKLIN COUNTY.

JOHN GREINER, . . . . . FRANKLIN COUNTY. '

# OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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SUPERINTENDENT,

ASA D. LORD, M.A., M.D.

TEACHERS,

THOMAS H. LITTLE, B.A., M. N. HUTCHINSON, J. A. SCARRITT.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC,

H. J. NOTHNAGLE, Miss M. A. BERGUNDTHAL, Miss M. A. TIPTON.

TEACHER IN MECHANICS,

HENRY HAUENSTEIN.

PHYSICIAN,

R. J. PATTERSON, M.D.

STEWARD,

JAMES CARLISLE.

MATRON,

Miss OLIVE M. BROWN.

ASSISTANT MATRON,

Miss RUTH C. BARTLETT.

VISITORS' ATTENDANT,

Miss JANE MUNNELL.

## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

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To His Excellency, SALMON P. CHASE, *Governor of Ohio* :

The undersigned herewith transmit the reports of the several officers of the Institution for the Blind, for the year 1857, as required by law.

They are glad to be able to state that the Institution is in a flourishing condition, the number of pupils being unusually large, and its management thorough and efficient.

They would recommend, for the coming year, an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars.

The undersigned are of the opinion that the Mechanical Department of the institution is of very great importance, and they are seeking to extend its benefits, as far as practicable, to all the pupils.

The following is a statement of the finances of the institution :

Nov. 1, 1856, balance in the treasury-----	\$ 7,981 60	
April 1857, appropriation for 1857-----	18,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$25,981 60
Drawn for salaries of officers, etc-----	\$5,843 76	
Drawn for new building-----	1,645 00	
Drawn by Steward for all other purposes-----	9,965 00	
	<hr/>	\$17,453 76
		<hr/>
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 2, 1857-----		\$8,527 84

JOHN W. ANDREWS,  
R. R. SLOAN,  
JOHN GREINER,  
*Trust*

LIST OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1857.

Names.	Occupation.	Compensation.
Asa D. Lord.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,000 per annum.
Thomas H. Little.....	Teacher.....	800 "
M. N. Hutchison.....	".....	700 "
J. A. Scarritt.....	".....	700 "
H. J. Nothnagle.....	Teacher of Music.....	800 "
Miss A. M. Bergundthal.....	" ".....	150 "
Miss M. A. Tipton.....	" ".....	150 "
Henry Hauenstein.....	Teacher of Mechanics.....	600 "
Dr. R. J. Patterson.....	Physician.....	200 "
James Carlisle.....	Steward.....	500 "
Miss O. M. Brown.....	Matron.....	300 "
Miss R. C. Bartlett.....	Assistant Matron.....	200 "
Miss Jane Munnell.....	Visitors' Attendant.....	52 "
Jacob Rau.....	Porter and Fireman.....	20 per month.
Jacob Young.....	Gardener.....	20 "
Catharine Bauer.....	Baker.....	2 per week.
Margaret McMullen.....	Cook.....	2 "
Mary A. Stevens.....	Laundress.....	2 "
Jane Whiston.....	".....	2 "
Bridget Delaney.....	Chambermaid.....	2 "
Mary Gilliss.....	In Dining Room.....	1 50 "
Frederika Drechley.....	" ".....	1 50 "



# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

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*To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind :—*

GENTLEMEN :—The past has been a pleasant and a prosperous year in our Institution. The whole number of pupils instructed was ninety-three ; and the average daily attendance for the year, seventy six and one-half. The average attendance for the first month was fifty-four ; for the next three months seventy-three ; for the next three months seventy-nine ; and for the last three months eighty-four. The average for the first half of the year was seventy, and for the last half eighty-two. The number of new pupils admitted was thirty-one, of whom twenty-eight were in the literary, and three in the mechanical department. The average age of the twenty-eight was fourteen years ; seventeen, or more than one-half of them, were under fifteen years. Of the whole number, eighty-five were present at the close of the term. Of the eight who left before that time, three were in the mechanical department, one entered for a few weeks only, as a pupil in music, one was removed as incapable of profiting by instruction, and three, in consequence of the state of their own health or that of their friends.

## COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, ETC.

The number of books printed for the blind is so limited, that beyond reading and the knowledge of language acquired in connection with it, the instruction in nearly all the branches must be given orally. In the practice of this mode of teaching, without the aid of *visible* illustrations, reliance must be placed upon *repetition*, frequent repetition, first by the teacher and then by the pupils, as the means of impressing upon the mind the knowledge to be acquired. Every effort must be made to cultivate the power of attention, to quicken the understanding, and invigorate the judgment, and to increase the retentive power of the memory.

A large share of attention has been given to the common branches of study, in which many of the older pupils were found very deficient. The study of latin, to which considerable attention had been given, has been discontinued, but a thorough course of instruction in the etymology of our language has been pursued. The studies of the three divisions of the school at the present time are the following :

In the lowest division, reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. In the middle, arithmetic, geography, grammar and writing. In the first, mensuration and the elements of geometry, rhetoric and composition, and moral science.

Instruction in vocal music is given to all who can profit by it, and in instrumental music to all such as soon as they are mature enough to receive it with advantage. A much larger number than usual are now learning to play the flute and the violin. The mode of teaching adopted in this department is eminently successful.

The teachers in all the departments remain the same as at the date of the last report. All of them have labored faithfully and successfully.

In addition to the systematic instruction given to the several classes during the day, a large amount of information is communicated to the whole school, including those in the mechanical department, at the evening exercises. These have generally been conducted by the Superintendent. They consist of the reading of

items of general intelligence from newspapers and periodicals, or of works of history, biography, travels, etc., and familiar lectures on various subjects. Among other topics, the reading of the declaration of independence, the ordinance of 1787, Washington's farewell address, the constitution of the United States and of Ohio, and portions of the history of our state and country, received attention; a pretty full course of lectures on physiology and the laws of health, was given to all, and lessons on mental philosophy to a portion of the more advanced pupils. In addition to the sabbath school and Bible class exercises, a considerable portion of the Sabbath is occupied in reading from religious papers and books.

For the purpose of storing their minds with the thoughts and language of the best authors, the pupils have been accustomed to commit to memory choice selections of prose and poetry. These are often recited singly, or in concert in the classes, and subsequently in the presence of the whole school; not so much as a discipline in public speaking, as a means of giving that culture to the organs of speech, and that command of the intonations of voice, which seeing persons acquire in reading aloud. One evening in the week is usually devoted to these recitations or rehearsals. These selections having been thoroughly committed by a class, are found exceedingly valuable as exercises for parsing and analysis.

The discipline of the school must, of course, be parental—more like that of a family than an ordinary school. The institution is simply a boarding, or family school. The inmates are for the time our children; like other children they need sympathy and affection, as well as constant care and judicious training. Owing to their infirmity, some have been indulged at home more than they would otherwise have been, and consequently need to be managed with more of prudence and skill; but, taken as a whole, they differ but little in all these respects, from other children and youth. The parents who wish to understand the position of those who have the charge, by day and by night, in sickness and in health, through the week and on the Sabbath, of such a family as ours, have only to imagine their own family increased from four or five, to ninety or more, and that each one of these has as strong a claim to our sympathies and affections as the single cherished one whom they have entrusted to our care.

The general health of all the inmates of the institution, has been unusually good; the exceptions are mentioned in the report of the Physician. No death has occurred during the year. Among the means adopted for the promotion of health may be named careful attention to the ventilation of rooms, beds, etc.; the provision of an abundant supply, and a proper variety of nutritious, well-cooked food; securing to all a sufficient amount of sleep; and encouraging all to exercise freely in the open air. It is believed that young persons, and all in feeble health, or who have but little vitality, need a much greater amount of sleep than other persons. Our pupils retire at nine, and are not required to rise till a quarter before six; they have breakfast at half past six, dinner at twelve, and supper at five. Most of their study is done between eight, A. M., and twelve; the instruction in music is given mainly in the afternoon.

Something has been done during the year for the improvement of the grounds. Nearly three hundred fruit and ornamental trees have been planted, the drainage has been improved, and some sixty-five rods of graveled walks have been made, which increase greatly the value of those previously existing, and add very much to the inducements to seek recreation in the open air; a practice of the highest importance to the blind. The new building erected contains two large exercise rooms, or gymnasia, affording opportunity for both sexes to exercise when the weather prevents their taking it in the open air.

The report of the Steward shows that the affairs of his department have been conducted in a judicious and economical manner. The number of teachers and assistants in every department is precisely the same with a school of ninety pupils, as it was in 1855-56, with less than fifty in attendance.



## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

A little reflection must satisfy any intelligent person that it is no easy matter to find profitable employment for the blind, at this day, when it would seem that machinery had already been invented for doing almost every thing which does not absolutely require manual skill or the touch of sensitive fingers. This difficulty is, of course, increasing from year to year. Spinning, weaving, and sundry other employments, have long been given up to the domain of machinery; sewing and knitting have till recently been left to be done by hand, but the sewing machine and the stocking loom now bid fair to monopolize these also; so that knitting, by which so many blind persons, of both sexes, have been accustomed to contribute to their own maintenance, can not now be relied upon as a means of livelihood, since the avails of the most assiduous labor would hardly more than pay for the materials employed. What is true of these familiar household employments is almost equally so in regard to nearly every trade or occupation which a blind person could be expected to acquire or follow. Under these circumstances the wonder is not, that all educated in this and similar institutions are not enabled to obtain an independent livelihood by their own industry and skill; but, rather, that any are prepared so to do.

It is to be presumed that there are few, if any of our citizens who, (if they could visit the Institution and see nearly one hundred blind persons provided with a comfortable home, and the opportunity for receiving such mental and moral culture as is now deemed the birthright of every seeing and speaking child in the State,) would grudge the expense at which it is sustained, even though it accomplished nothing directly toward aiding its inmates in obtaining a livelihood. All would regard it as no useless or unimportant labor, to enlighten their mental darkness, and to alleviate the gloom and sadness so likely to result from the loss of sight—a calamity to which, from numerous casualties, ourselves and the dearest members of our families are ever liable; and especially would they regard it as most praiseworthy to store their minds with useful knowledge, and to make them acquainted with the science and art of music, that they might be provided with subjects of thought, and sources of rational amusement during their future lives.

But we regard as almost equal in importance with the foregoing the duty of training every person, as far as possible, to some employment by which he may be enabled to do something to maintain himself. The mechanical department for both sexes has been sustained during the year with a good measure of success. A number of young men and young women, have learned the trade of making brooms, who are already profitably engaged in business for themselves. The following are specimens of the reports received from former pupils.

One who learned the trade during the winter, and left in March, says he has been employed quite regularly at one dollar per day.

Another who acquired the trade in three months, says he has no difficulty in marketing his products at fair prices, and thinks he can support himself well.

Several others who left during the last year, or at its close, are known to be succeeding equally well.

One who left in 1854, and has since been employed at broom-making, says he can easily earn one dollar per day.

Another, who has a family, says he can make seven dollars per week.

Another, who lost his sight after being settled in life, and learned his trade in some six weeks, at the age of forty-eight, says that, with some aid from his wife, he can support his family comfortably; and that if he can be regularly employed in broom-making one-half the time, they can live.

Another, who was aided by friends in obtaining his outfit of machinery, etc., has by his industry and success surpassed their expectations, and won no little reputation both for himself and the Institution.

These are fair specimens of quite a number of facts which might be presented.

So far as some fifty persons are concerned, the case may be stated thus : without the opportunities the Institution affords, they must generally have been a burden to their friends or the public, their maintenance costing not less than \$5,000 : having enjoyed its benefits, they are able to earn from \$100 to \$200 each per annum, or an aggregate of from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The difference between a loss of \$5,000 and a gain of \$10,000 is nearly equal to the whole annual cost of sustaining the Institution.

It was stated in the report of last year that many of the trades formerly taught to young men in this and other institutions, had been found of but little value to them after leaving the school, and that the making of corn-brooms had proved the best which had been tried. We have lately tried the manufacture of bushel baskets from oak timber, but the success has not warranted its continuance.

The only employment in which our girls have engaged with much success, is the manufacture of bead work, and sundry fancy articles. In this work, some have labored with most commendable industry. One little girl of twelve years, earned nine dollars, another of the same age earned twelve dollars ; one who is entirely blind earned over twenty dollars ; and another, nearly twenty-five. One who lost her sight after she was twenty years old learned the art last year, earned nine dollars before its close, and more than twenty-five dollars during the vacation. Several of the smaller boys also learn the same employment ; of these, one earned over five dollars, another six, and a third seven. The whole sum paid to pupils for this kind of work, was \$266 15; the sum paid the previous year, was \$150 00. These sums, though not large, are still of no small account to many of those who receive them ; but the stimulus to employment it affords, and the feeling of confidence in their own ability to do something for themselves which is thus produced, are of the highest value.

### STATISTICS, ETC., OF THE INSTITUTION.

Year.	Expenses.	REPORTS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS			
				Report'd	Instret'd	ADMITTED.	
		No.	By whom made.			Yearly.	Total.
1837	\$ 7,907 15	1	The Trustees . . . . .	11	11	11	11
1838	14,103 67	2	The Trustees . . . . .	20	15	4	15
1839	13,196 22	3	The Trustees . . . . .	21	19	7	22
1840	11,871 76	4	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	35	21	6	26
1841	10,155 29	5	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	50	36	19	47
1842	9,664 68	6	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	56	44	16	63
1843	9,263 39	7	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	58	53	17	80
1844	9,229 09	8	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	65	56	12	92
1845	9,463 83	9	Mr. Chapin . . . . .	68	60	17	109
1846	10,957 96	10	Chapin & Penniman . . . . .	73	58	15	124
1847	9,937 12	11	Mr. Penniman . . . . .	68	59	16	140
1848	10,569 20	12	Mr. McMillen . . . . .		73	17	157
1849	10,446 95	13	Mr. McMillen . . . . .		67	14	171
1850	10,530 50	14	Mr. McMillen . . . . .		72	14	185
1851	11,101 93	15	Mr. McMillen . . . . .		69	14	199
1852	11,982 09	16	Mr. Harte . . . . .		69	21	220
1853	11,916 13	17	Mr. Harte . . . . .		69	11	231
1854	11,828 00	18	Mr. Harte . . . . .		64	14	245
1855	13,331 80	19	Mr. Harte . . . . .		64	22	267
1856	14,319 32	20	Mr. Lord . . . . .		59	12	279
1857	15,996 37	21	Mr. Lord . . . . .		93	31	310



The foregoing table contains a summary of some of the more important items in the history of the Institution. The statement of expenditures are taken from the reports of the trustees and treasurers. The expenses of the year 1856, as here given, are obtained by deducting from the payments made, the sums due on the previous year. The actual expenses of 1857 are found by deducting from the total expenditures, the sums paid on old debts, and those received by the steward from other sources than the State treasury. Mr. McMillen was the superintendent during the school year 1852, and Mr. Harte during the year 1856, though the report for the former year was made by Mr. Harte, and for the latter by Mr. Lord.

### BLIND PERSONS IN OHIO.

In common with others, the undersigned had looked forward with no little interest to the publication of the statistics of the Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic in the State, required by the act of March 29, 1856, to be taken by the Assessors in the spring of that year. It was hoped that these returns would furnish a full enumeration of all these classes, with all the ascertainable facts in relation to the nature, causes and duration of their respective ailments: so that these might be taken as reliable data in all computations in regard to the relative numbers of the unfortunate of these classes, and the laws which govern such infirmities.

In most of these respects all have been disappointed: the amount of information is far less than was expected. From six counties no returns at all were made. The accuracy of the information given concerning the Blind may be inferred from the following facts: The whole number of blind persons reported is 436; but by the United States Census of 1850, the number is given as 653, (see Compendium of the Seventh Census, page 59.) From this it will be seen that the number reported in 1856 is only two-thirds as great as that returned in 1850. At the time the latter enumeration was taken there were probably not less than 700 blind persons in the State.

Classed with respect to age, the two enumerations appear as follows:

Enumeration.	Under 10.	10 and under 30.	30 and under 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
1850	58	181	274	140	653
1856	24	125	147	140	436

When this enumeration was taken, there were connected with this Institution 48 blind persons who were not reported: since that time 27 have entered, and fifteen others have made application or inquiry for admission, who were not included in the returns.

Still, imperfect as were these statistics, fifteen of those reported have already entered, and several others have made application, who might not for years have become acquainted with the objects of the Institution and the requisites for admission, but for the facilities for communicating information to their friends afforded by these returns. Early in the month of August, 1856, the undersigned repaired to the Secretary of State's office and examined the returns, in manuscript, for the purpose of ascertaining the names and address of all who were of suitable age to be admitted to this Institution.

After a careful examination of the statistics above referred to, it has seemed to me highly desirable that a similar investigation should be made, if practicable, during the coming year: that the returns should include all the items specified in the former law, together with the post office address of each individual reported, and such other facts as the Legislature's committee on Benevolent Institutions might deem it proper to require.

The community at large has, unquestionably, a deep interest in this whole subject, not only in a pecuniary or economical point of view, but in relation to higher considerations. A few years since it was ascertained that, of between 1200 and 1300 Idiots in Massachusetts, more than nine-tenths were children of intemperate parents. If this be any thing like a general truth, or if it can be shown that a large proportion of the cases of blindness or deaf muteness from birth, or occurring from other causes than accident or grave disease, are the children of parents who were related before marriage, it is most certainly important that these facts should be known to all.

Again : it is important that the cases of all entitled to the privileges of our Benevolent Institutions should be known as early and as fully as possible to their respective officers. Among the most painful facts connected with the history of the inmates of this Institution, one is, that so many whose sight was only moderately impaired, have lost all useful vision through the ignorance and malpractice of the numerous professed oculists to whose varying and conflicting modes of practice they have been subjected ; another is, that many, whose vision a competent oculist might have decided, at once, could not be materially improved, are allowed to spend in idleness all the years of childhood and youth, in the vain hope of recovering their sight ; and a third, that through the mistaken kindness of parents, or their ignorance of the character of this Institution, many of those who are hopelessly blind have been retained at home till it is almost impossible for them to learn to read, or to profit by a large part of the course of instruction here given.

Let the statistics under consideration, be carefully taken and fully reported, and not only may science learn all that may be ascertained in regard to the causes of these maladies and the laws which govern them ; but the way may be opened for bringing under proper treatment every recent case of insanity, while the chances for restoration to reason are ten-fold greater than they will be after months and years of delay ; every hopeful case of idiocy or imbecility may be brought to the Institution, where all that human skill and benevolence can achieve, will be done to restore to the rank of rational beings this most unfortunate and hitherto neglected class ; the mind of the deaf mute may be placed in communication with other minds, and his soul prepared to receive the idea of God, and to comprehend his relations to him ; and the purblind may be aided in recovering their sight, and both they and the sightless may have the " eyes of their understandings " opened, and commence, at the proper time, the still more important work of moral and religious improvement.

### THE PRESENT SESSION.

The exercises of this term began on the ninth of September. The promptness with which our pupils returned to their places is worthy of notice. Sixty-six were present on the first day, seventy entered before the close of the first week, and eighty-five during the first month. The number now in attendance is ninety : and the number of blind persons in the Institution is ninety-three. At the close of the last term special pains was taken to impress upon all the pupils the importance of returning at the opening of the session unless they were unavoidably prevented, and it is believed that no one of them was voluntarily absent after that time.

For the measure of prosperity which has attended the Institution the past year, for the comparative immunity from sickness, and the preservation of the lives of all its inmates, we feel that both its officers and friends are called to render devout acknowledgments to that kind Providence whose precepts led to the founding of the Institution, and whose spirit must guide in its administration, if it is to prove a blessing to those for whom it is intended.

Respectfully submitted,

ASA D. LORD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS, November, 1857.



## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind :—*

GENTLEMEN :—On the 10th of November, 1856, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as physician to the Ohio Institution for the Blind. During the last year, there has been but little sickness among the pupils, and especially has there been an almost entire immunity from diseases of a low, and severe grade.

Soon after entering upon the discharge of my official duties, every pupil was examined, and those who did not show evident marks of protection against small-pox, were vaccinated. Pupils admitted during the year, have since been examined, and in like manner protected.

During the months of May and June, about thirty of the pupils were attacked with measles. In nearly all of the cases the disease assumed a mild form, requiring little or no treatment ; in a few it was more severe, but all recovered, without any of those unpleasant sequelæ which sometimes follow this affection. During the prevalence of this disease, as in other cases of illness among the pupils, every possible attention, watch-care and kindness, was bestowed upon them, by the resident officers and attendants, and it gives me pleasure to state, that on all occasions, every suggestion in regard to the sick, or the sanitary condition of the institution generally, has been promptly and intelligently carried out.

But one case of very severe disease has occurred during the year. Frank Conover was attacked with dysentery, early in September, soon after his return from vacation ; this case, which probably originated prior to his return, lasted about three weeks, and terminated in complete recovery.

Several pupils, blind from cataract, have been admitted during the year, which are fair cases for surgical treatment. It is my intention soon to correspond with their parents or guardians, and if permission is granted, to perform appropriate operations for their restoration to sight.

Miss S. M. Carpenter, who had suffered much from *entropion*, (inversion of the eyelids,) was operated on ; (the consent of her friends having been obtained,) on the 22d of June, by removing an elliptical portion of the integument of the upper lid of one eye, and drawing the edges of the wound together, so as to evert the cilia or eye-lashes, and prevent their friction upon the surface of the eye-ball. The operation resulted in relief from pain and irritation, and the restoration of useful vision.

The Institution has never before been so much crowded, as during the past year, which fact has at times given me some anxiety in regard to its sanitary condition. But by great care on the part of the resident officers, in attention to the personal cleanliness of the pupils, as well as neatness and ventilation of apartments, by well regulated diet, exercise, amusements, healthful occupation for body and mind, a more than ordinary degree of health has been enjoyed, and no fatal malady has visited any inmate during the year. The addition of a gymnasium, and the extension and perfection of the sewerage, will tend still further to the promotion of vigor and health of the household.

During the year I have made frequent professional visits, endeavoring as far as possible, to learn the constitutional peculiarities of the pupils, and in my appropriate department, to promote their health, comfort, and welfare.

Respectfully,

R. J. PATTERSON.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 1, 1857.

## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS INSTRUCTED DURING 1856-7.

## MALES.

Names.	When admitt'd	Age	Post office.	County.
William C. Armstrong	Dec. 3, 1856	12	Cambridge	Guernsey.
Ed. Frank Baker	Sept. 9, 1856	9	Charleston	Portage.
Moses J. Baird	Rea'd Sep. '56	26	Rockville	Adams.
Dennis D. Beall	Oct. 1851	14	Holmesville	Holmes.
George F. Bowen	Feb. 1852	16	Iberia	Morrow.
Robert A. Boyd	Nov. 8, 1850	10	Mt. Vernon	Knox.
Almon Brooks	Sept. 12, 1855	16	Huntsburg	Geauga.
George A. Brooks	Sept. 12, 1856	27	"	"
Walter L. Campbell	Oct. 1, 1851	9	Salem	Columbiana.
James F. Conover	Feb. 19, 1857	14	N. Fairfield	Huron.
August Cook	Oct. 1, 1851	9	Center Farnace	Lawrence.
Harvey Covalt	Sept. 9, 1856	12	Fletcher	Miami.
J. Alfred Dalton	Feb. 2, 1857	11	Cleveland	Cuyahoga.
Almon Dart	Rea'd Sep. '56	28	Richmond	Ashtabula.
John Ditz	Sept. 29, 1856	9	Doylestown	Wayne.
Charles Edward Felix	Oct. 23, 1855	14	Eaton	Preble.
Jesse W. Francis	Mar. 22, 1855	8	Hopewell	Muskingum.
Oliver E. Franks	Jan. 19, 1853	8	Croton	Licking.
Wm. H. H. Gibeaut	Oct. 4, 1851	9	Washington	Guernsey.
Jesse Giselman	Dec. 26, 1856	15	N. Philadelphia	Luscarawas.
Henry Goller	Mar. 9, 1857	8	Hamilton	Butler.
John Goller	Mar. 9, 1857	10	"	"
Esli Goudy	Oct. 3, 1853	15	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Jackson Gray	Oct. 19, 1852	11	Millersburg	Holmes.
James Harper	April 3, 1857	25	South Salem	Ross.
James Kehoe	Sept. 11, 1855	17	Columbus	Franklin.
Michael Kennedy	Oct. 18, 1853	14	"	"
Palemon Lacey	Oct. 15, 1856	9	Hinkley	Medina.
John C. Logan	Sept. 11, 1856	15	E. Liverpool	Columbiana.
Oliver Ludwig	Nov. 5, 1855	9	Belleverson	Wyandot.
Anthony Marsh	April 6, 1853	18	Orwell	Ashtabula.
Thomas McCan	Oct. 27, 1854	12	Hanoverton	Columbiana.
George Miller	Rea'd Sep. '56	24	Chillicothe	Ross.
Alvin S. Monroe	Oct. 21, 1849	9	Lewistown	Logan.
James Oliver	April 14, 1857	27	Neelysville	Morgan.
William Phillips	Sept. 29, 1856	---	Columbus	Franklin.
A. Erskine Polack	April 29, 1856	10	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Wm. F. Raines	Sept. 12, 1855	---	Columbus	Franklin.
Henry A. Richardson	Sept. 18, 1856	9	Cuba	Clinton.
Wendal Shield	Oct. 29, 1853	11	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
Isaac Siegfried	Rea'd Sep. '56	26	Delaware	Delaware.
Chester Smith	April 14, 1857	10	Hanover	Licking.
B. Franklin Soule	April 1, 1856	30	Berlin & Roads	Jackson.
Henry Stewart	Dec. 8, 1854	---	Houston	Shelby.
Hezekiah L. Stover	Dec. 5, 1856	20	Gilboa	Putnam.
Jesse Temple	Sept. 17, 1855	13	New Garden	Columbiana.
Charles W. Townsend	Nov. 3, 1854	9	Pomeroy	Meigs.
Abram Tripp	Dec. 3, 1856	15	Bloomingsburg	Fayette.
Edward D. Watts	Jan. 22, 1853	9	Cincinnati	Hamilton.
John W. Weakly	Oct. 3, 1854	11	Dayton	Montgomery.



## CATALOGUE OF PUPILS INSTRUCTED DURING 1856-7.

## FEMALES.

Names.	When admitted.	Age.	Post office.	County.
Harriet S. Baker.....	Sept. 28, 1854	12	Charleston .....	Portage.
Anna Baumgartner.....	Oct. 24, 1854	18	Jackson .....	Franklin.
Phebe Brill .....	Oct. 17, 1853	12	Dresden.....	Muskingum.
Ruth A. Bull .....	Oct. 12, 1852	14	Wellington.....	Lorain.
Sarah A. Carpenter.....	May 25, 1855	13	Sunbury.....	Delaware.
Mary Cramer.....	Feb. 17, 1854	9	Bucyrus.....	Crawford.
Mary E. Dill .....	Rea'd Sep. '56	18	Franklin.....	Warren.
Isabel Francis .....	Mar. 22, 1855	17	Hopewell .....	Muskingum.
Hannora Galvin.....	April 11, 1855	10	Garrettsville .....	Portage.
Minerva Goudy.....	Oct. 3, 1853	---	Cincinnati .....	Hamilton.
Emily Griffith.....	Rea'd Sep. '56	22	" .....	"
Harriet R. Haldeman .....	Nov. 9, 1852	10	Marion .....	Marion.
Caroline C. Hanna .....	Nov. 29, 1853	15	Nelson .....	Portage.
Elizabeth Hicks.....	Oct. 30, 1856	15	Avon .....	Lorain.
Jane Hicks.....	Sept. 10, 1856	14	Portsmouth .....	Scioto.
Barbara Hines.....	Nov. 28, 1852	12	Blachleyville .....	Wayne.
Sarah A. Hott .....	Oct. 17, 1850	17	Lithopolis.....	Fairfield.
Jane Ingersoll.....	Rea'd Sep. '56	---	Miamitown.....	Hamilton.
Demarias Irwin.....	Mar. 31, 1857	5	Deersville.....	Harrison.
Amelia Jennings.....	Sept. 28, 1854	17	Ravenna .....	Portage.
Elizabeth Jowitt.....	May 7, 1857	18	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Catharine Langreck.....	Sept. 11, 1856	24	Germantown .....	Montgomery.
Nancy Malone.....	Oct. 4, 1853	20	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.
Henrietta Marquis.....	Aug. 5, 1849	12	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Margaret Martin .....	May 10, 1850	16	Greenville .....	Darke.
Agnes L. McEwen .....	Oct. 19, 1852	7	Milbrock .....	Wayne.
Mary A. McLain.....	Oct. 25, 1854	12	Rural Dale .....	Muskingum.
Permelia J. Millard.....	Sept. 9, 1856	18	Windham.....	Portage.
Rebecca C. Morton.....	Nov. 16, 1850	---	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
Emeline Murfet.....	Mar. 5, 1857	15	Barry .....	Cuyahoga.
Amanda J. Pierce.....	Oct. 1, 1851	10	Pleasant Valley .....	Muskingum.
Isadora M. Putnam.....	Sept. 9, 1856	12	Pioneer .....	Williams.
Clarissa J. Raymond.....	April 3, 1855	11	Huron .....	Erie.
Sarah A. Raymond.....	April 3, 1855	10	Huron .....	"
Irvillia C. Read.....	Nov. 16, 1852	18	Milan .....	"
Sarah Ridenour.....	Sept. 10, 1856	14	Elida .....	Allen.
Armilda Soule.....	April 1, 1856	---	Berlin & Roads.....	Jackson.
Catharine Steiner.....	Rea'd Apr. '56	---	Canton .....	Stark.
Henrietta Titus.....	Rea'd Jan. '57	23	Berea .....	Cuyahoga.
Esther C. Watson .....	Nov. 12, 1856	13	Melmore .....	Seneca.
Hannah H. White.....	April 3, 1855	11	Rural Dale .....	Muskingum.
Josephine S. Whitman .....	Sept. 15, 1856	17	N. Fairfield .....	Huron.
Ann Wilmeth.....	Sept. 18, 1856	---	Circleville .....	Pickaway.

Males..... 50

Females..... 43

## REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

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The appended summary and statement contain a full exhibit of the finances of the institution so far as entrusted to my management. As the several vouchers and every item of expenditure are examined by the trustees from month to month, I have thought that a classification of all the items would be more satisfactory than a mere enumeration of the bills with the names of those to whom they were paid.

Nearly an acre of ground which had previously been unimproved has been added to the garden this year: on this more than one hundred bushels of potatoes were raised, and corn enough to supply our family with green corn during the season, besides a quantity dried for use in the winter. The grounds around the institution have produced hay, and those in the rear, pasture enough for our stock, (two horses and four cows,) so that no expense has been incurred for these articles.

During the cold weather I bought our meat by the side or quarter, and cut it up myself as needed, thus effecting a material reduction in the price, and securing greater economy in the use of this article.

It has been found very difficult to make sale of our brooms, at anything like fair prices, owing to the fact that there are several other factories in the city and vicinity, and the market has been overstocked during most of the year. In addition to the brooms sold for cash, and in payment of debts, more than two hundred dollars worth have been sold on credit, for which payment is expected during the coming year.

If from the whole sum here reported as expended, the debts incurred before July 1856, the sum advanced by the steward last year, and the money received for the Board of Teachers, and the sale of articles of various kinds, be deducted, the actual expenditure in this department will be found to be \$8,507.61 making with the salaries, \$5,843.76, and the sum, \$1,645 drawn for the new building \$15,996.37 as the amount of expenditure for 1857.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CARLISLE,

*Steward.*

November 1st, 1857.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1857.

Rec'd from State Treasurer	\$9,965 00	Paid debts incurred before	
“ For Board of Teachers	255 85	July 1856	\$415 32
“ “ Brooms, sold	370 63	“ Amount advanced last yr.	87 41
“ “ Broom material	41 45	“ Wages of assistants	1,111 67
“ “ Brom machine	27 00	“ For repairs, etc.	922 68
“ “ Brushes	3 20	“ “ Provisions, etc.	4,253 84
“ “ Beadwork	183 35	“ “ Dry goods	332 36
“ “ Beads and wire	7 23	“ “ Furniture, etc.	322 59
“ “ Cow and calf	30 00	“ “ Kitchen furniture, etc.	126 67
“ “ Eight swine	100 00	“ “ Miscellaneous items	1,334 27
“ “ Barrels and boxes	8 75	“ “ Books, etc.	105 59
“ “ Old stoves	7 50	“ “ Musical instruments	134 02
“ “ Ashes & soap gr'se	38 54	“ “ Medicines, etc.	98 55
“ “ Two calf skins	2 05	“ “ Clothing, etc. of pupils	159 40
		“ “ Mechanical departm't	681 52
			\$10,085 89
		Uncurrent money	38 00
		Balance on hand	916 66
	\$11,040 55		\$11,040 55

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR END-  
ING OCTOBER 31st, 1857.

Debts incurred before July 5, 1856	\$415 32
Sum advanced last year	87 44
Wages of assistants	1,111 67

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Painting, glazing, etc.	\$262 26
Paper and hanging	21 58
Hardware	71 51
Registers and grates	34 70
Zinc and pipe, for flues	23 12
Repairing tin and copper ware	26 90
Blacksmithing	38 29
Lumber	54 75
Carpenter work	20 85
Mason work	23 63
Brick, stone, mortar, etc.	13 30
Whitewashing	44 00
New well and pump	62 50
Repairing pumps, etc.	29 25
Repairing cisterns	7 00
Stone pipe, for cisterns	29 20
Hose pipe	9 75
Repairing stairs	26 50
Repairing cart and wagons	25 15
Repairing harness	4 95



Building fence.....	828 30
Repairing clocks.....	1 50
Sash for hot bed.....	2 88
Trees, shrubs, etc. ....	59 78
	<hr/> 922 68

## PROVISIONS, ETC.

Fresh meat ..	1,043 65
Ham and dried beef ..	40 84
Fish ..	32 57
Poultry ..	47 58
Butter ..	676 50
Cheese.....	39 60
Lard ..	137 40
Eggs.....	64 54
Crackers ..	50 03
Flour, 107 barrels.....	697 37
Meal.....	34 21
Buckwheat flour ..	11 50
Hominy ..	6 80
Rice.....	41 82
Sugar ..	448 63
Molasses ..	86 17
Honey ..	1 67
Coffee ..	108 41
Tea ..	138 25
Sassafras.....	80
Ice ..	33 27
Hops ..	3 62
Soda and Cream tartar.....	8 85
Vinegar.....	11 25
Salt ..	7 00
Salt peter ..	50
Pepper ..	2 92
Cinnamon and nutmeg.....	5 95
Spice and sage ..	90
Beans ..	41 40
Potatoes ..	205 11
Turnips.....	13 60
Cabbages and green corn ..	4 60
Pumpkins and squashes.....	6 42
Radishes and parsnips ..	1 75
Cucumbers for pickles ..	9 00
Melons.....	5 15
Apples.....	153 30
Pie plant.....	10 42
Peaches, berries and cherries ..	5 68
Raisins for Christmas.....	6 20
Almonds for New Year ..	5 61
Lemons for May party ..	3 00
	<hr/> 4,253 84

## DRY GOODS.

Prints, for comfortables ..	78 48
Sheeting and pillow cases ..	89 15
Bed spreads ..	12 67

Blankets .....	\$ 7 50	
Comfortables .....	4 10	
Batting, and tacking yarn .....	30 87	
Ticking .....	5 81	
Feathers .....	35 85	
Table cloths .....	18 03	
Toweling .....	10 57	
Napkins .....	4 61	
Curtains and ferreting .....	19 23	
Tape .....	1 18	
Cotton cord and binding .....	4 90	
Thread, needles and pins .....	9 44	
		332 36

## FURNITURE, ETC.

Chairs .....	61 59	
Settees .....	22 00	
Bedsteads .....	35 25	
Mattresses .....	44 75	
Wardrobes .....	23 50	
Bureau .....	13 50	
Washstand .....	5 00	
Cupboard .....	5 00	
Sewing machine .....	112 00	
		322 59

## KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC.

Tin ware .....	24 70	
Crockery .....	46 70	
Wooden bowl .....	60	
Clothes basket and pins .....	2 30	
Stone ware .....	1 20	
Refrigerator .....	24 00	
Buckets, five .....	4 87	
Pickle and meat tubs, four .....	6 00	
Sieve and dust pan .....	60	
Scrubbing brushes .....	1 50	
Dust brushes .....	1 85	
Iron spoons and knives .....	5 62	
Apple peeler .....	1 00	
Trap .....	50	
Flat irons .....	1 50	
Polishing powder and chalk .....	1 12	
Bath brick .....	71	
Bedbug poison .....	1 90	
		126 67

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal, 4,199 bushels .....	416 02	
Wood, 77 cords .....	173 75	
Gas .....	116 10	
Candles .....	18 40	
Postage .....	40 30	
Corn, oats and shorts .....	247 24	
Straw .....	12 66	
Straw cutter .....	10 00	
Cow .....	35 00	
Swine, twelve .....	62 46	
Meat rack .....	5 00	

Meat saw, cleaver and steel .....	\$6 25	
Scale beam .....	2 50	
Wheelbarrow .....	6 00	
Shovel-plough .....	3 75	
Scythes, snath and stone .....	3 10	
Hoe and three rakes .....	95	
Hedge shears .....	1 00	
Axe, handle and wedge .....	2 02	
Pair of tinner's shears .....	3 50	
Curry comb, brush and whip .....	2 75	
Medicine for horse .....	3 00	
Peck, and half peck measure .....	62	
Bathing tubs, (3) .....	6 00	
Sack and three boxes .....	1 30	
Bed cords, rope and twine .....	13 94	
Soap .....	112 27	
Starch and indigo .....	13 94	
Door mats .....	3 00	
Matches .....	1 25	
Tar and copperas .....	65	
Saw frame, etc. ....	39	
Drayage of brooms .....	4 06	
Express charges .....	3 75	
Pair of tailor's shears .....	1 35	
	<hr/>	1,334 27

## BOOKS, ETC.

Books and cards, raised print .....	46 46	
Printing frame and type .....	14 25	
Books of reference, maps, etc. ....	22 80	
Visitors' register .....	5 00	
Vol. of blank receipts .....	5 00	
Stationery .....	12 13	
	<hr/>	105 59

## MUSIC, ETC.

Instruction books .....	9 25	
Sheet music and music paper .....	14 60	
Base viol and two violins .....	12 65	
Eleven flutes, two flageolets .....	24 60	
Strings and bows .....	43 67	
Repairs of instruments, etc. ....	29 25	
	<hr/>	134 02

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

Acetate of potash .....	1 25	
Alcohol .....	2 89	
Alum .....	20	
Arnica, tincture .....	65	
Arrow root .....	60	
Bismuth, oxide .....	50	
Blue vitriol .....	28	
Borax .....	20	
Brandy, 1½ gallons .....	9 00	
Camphor .....	1 45	
Cardamom .....	25	
Castor oil .....	1 08	
Cathartic pills, etc. ....	2 30	

Cinchona .....	\$14 96	
Cinnamon, tincture .....	1 73	
Elm bark and flax seed .....	1 30	
Glycerine .....	44	
Gum arabic .....	63	
Hair tonic .....	1 00	
Hoffman's anodyne .....	35	
Hyoscyamus .....	75	
Ipecac, syrup .....	5 20	
Lard and olive oil .....	3 06	
Laudanum .....	75	
Lemons and lemon syrup .....	2 18	
Liniment .....	1 25	
Liquorice .....	70	
Magnesia .....	2 50	
Morphine .....	75	
Mustard, ground .....	1 13	
Nitre, spirits .....	25	
Nitrate of silver .....	1 50	
Ointment .....	2 60	
Paregoric .....	4 00	
Peppermint .....	70	
Plasters .....	1 03	
Prescriptions .....	10 90	
Quinine .....	7 25	
Rheubarb, syrup .....	1 84	
Russia salve .....	25	
Saffron .....	1 00	
Salamoniac .....	10	
Scotch snuff .....	25	
Sulphur and brimstone .....	1 10	
Tannin .....	40	
Tartar emetic .....	20	
Wine .....	4 45	
Covered jars and corks .....	1 40	
		98 55

## CLOTHING, ETC., FOR PUPILS.

Shoes and shoe mending .....	37 92	
Shoe brushes and blacking .....	5 38	
Hair brushes and combs .....	65	
Cutting hair .....	62	
Suspenders and shoe-strings .....	5 67	
Pair of socks and comfort .....	75	
Pieces for mending .....	1 31	
Buttons .....	3 07	
Cash advanced .....	104 03	
		159 40

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Broom corn, 10,402 lbs. ....	424 66	
Broom handles, 4000 .....	45 00	
Broom twine .....	38 77	
Tacks and other materials .....	5 28	
Timber for baskets .....	7 25	
Tools for broom and basket making .....	31 96	
Beads and wire .....	128 60	
		681 52



# MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

## BOYS.

	DR.	
1856.		
Nov. 1. To brooms on hand.....	\$278 00	
“ To materials on hand.....	181 79	
“ To brushes.....	25 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$484 79
1857.		
Nov. 1. To broom corn bought during the year.....	\$424 66	
“ To broom handles bought during the year.....	45 00	
“ To wire, twine and other materials.....	89 85	
“ Tools, etc.....	39 96	
“ To timber for baskets.....	7 25	
	<u>          </u>	598 72
		<u>          </u>
		\$1,083 51

	CR.	
1857.		
Nov. 1. By brooms on hand.....	\$301 00	
“ By materials on hand.....	240 00	
“ By baskets on hand.....	8 00	
“ By brushes on hand.....	17 20	
“ By brooms sold for cash.....	370 63	
“ By brooms sold on old debts.....	39 80	
“ By broom materials sold.....	41 45	
“ By broom machine sold.....	27 00	
“ By brushes sold.....	7 80	
“ By brooms and baskets used in institution.....	38 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$1,090 88
Deduct debit shown above.....		1,083 51
		<u>          </u>
Balance of credit.....		7 37
To which add brooms sold on credit.....		231 75

## GIRLS.

	DR.	
1856.		
Nov. 1. To work on hand.....	\$7 00	
“ To materials on hand.....	12 00	
	<u>          </u>	\$19 00
1857.		
Nov. 1. To materials bought during the year.....	\$128 60	
“ To paid girls and smaller boys, overwork.....	266 15	
	<u>          </u>	394 75
		<u>          </u>
		\$413 75
1857.		
Nov. 1. By work on hand.....	\$12 00	
“ Materials.....	23 00	
“ Cash received for work during the year.....	435 51	
“ Cash received for beads and wire.....	43 99	
	<u>          </u>	514 50
Deduct debit shown above.....		413 75
		<u>          </u>
Balance of credit.....		\$100 75



# ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For the following papers and periodicals sent gratuitously to the Institution, the proprietors will please accept the thanks of officers and pupils. The proprietors of these papers and those of others, who are willing so to do, will confer a great favor by forwarding their publications during the coming year :

Papers, etc.	Editors and Publishers.	Where Published.
Daily Ohio Statesman-----	J. H. Smith-----	Columbus.
Daily Ohio State Journal-----	Wm. Schouler & Co-----	"
Weekly State Capital Fact-----	John Geary & Son-----	"
Lutheran Standard-----	A committee-----	"
Gospel Herald-----	Rev. James Maple-----	"
Ohio Cultivator-----	S. D. Harris-----	"
Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette-----	Gazette Company-----	Cincinnati.
Dollar Weekly Times-----	J. D. Taylor-----	"
Weekly Enquirer-----	Faran & McLean-----	"
Presbyterian of the West-----	Rev. J. G. Monfort-----	"
Ladies' Repository-----	Rev. D. W. Clark-----	"
Weekly Herald-----	J. A. Harris & Co-----	Cleveland.
Weekly Plain Dealer-----	J. W. Gray & Co-----	"
The Intelligencer-----	T. L. Andrews-----	Marietta.
Stark County Democrat-----	A. McGregor-----	Canton.
Wayne County Democrat-----	J. A. Marchand-----	Wooster.
Darke County Democrat-----	Henry Miller-----	Greenville.
Religious Telescope-----	Rev. John Lawrence-----	Dayton.
Highland Weekly News-----	J. L. Boardman-----	Hillsborough.
Auglaize Republican-----	Henry B. Kelley-----	Wapakonetta.
Morrow County Herald-----	Charles Maxwell-----	Cardington.
Belmont Chronicle-----	B. R. Cowen-----	St. Clairsville.
Jeffersonian Democrat-----	J. S. Wright-----	Chardon
Golden Rule-----	Rev. D. F. Newton-----	New York, N.Y.

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Applications for admission should be addressed to the "Superintendent of the Institution for the Blind, Columbus, Ohio," and should state the name, residence, and post office of the applicant's parent or guardian, the applicant's name in full, his age, the age at which he became blind, and the supposed cause of blindness.

Satisfactory testimonials, signed by respectable citizens, must also be furnished, embracing the facts set forth in the following form :

"The undersigned, citizens of ——— county, in the State of Ohio, represent to the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind of said State, that they are acquainted with ———, a blind boy who resides in said county, and that they believe him to be of suitable age, mental faculties, bodily health, and moral character, to receive instruction.

"Dated at ———, this ———, A. D., ———."

Applicants must be between the age of six and twenty-one years ; but pupils are not usually received under ten. The regular course of instruction occupies five years, and may be prolonged to seven years.

For residents of the State, the school is free, no charge being made for board or tuition, but parents and guardians must provide their children with good and suitable clothing, and pay their traveling expenses, and should also deposit with the Steward a small sum for occasional expenses. For pupils residing out of the State, the terms are one hundred dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The term commences on the second Wednesday of September, and closes on the first Wednesday of July. The proper time for admission is at the commencement of the term.

Vacation continues from the first Wednesday in July until the second Wednesday in September. Pupils are expected to spend the vacation at home or with their friends.



